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FLORIDA

Employment Statistics

Department of Labor and Employment Security
Division of Employment Security

October 1979

LABOR MARKET INDICATORS
(12-month Averages)

Letter No. 376

State of Florida	Year Ending August 1979	Year Ending August 1978	Percent Change
*Civilian Labor Force	3,795,200	3,650,800	+ 4.0
*Employment	3,556,900	3,400,600	+ 4.6
*Unemployment	238,300	250,200	- 4.8
*Unemployment Rate	6.3	6.9	XXX
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment	3,226,200	3,068,000	+ 5.2
Unemployment Compensation			
Initial Claims	29,000	31,000	- 6.5
Insured Unemployment	52,200	59,400	-12.1

*Adjusted to the monthly results of the Current Population Survey (CPS).

UNEMPLOYMENT STILL DECREASING BUT AT A SLOWER RATE: Twelve-month average data for Florida continue to show favorable changes. From the year ending August 1978 to the year ending August 1979 the average number of employed persons increased by 4.6 percent while the average number unemployed decreased by 4.8 percent. Over the same period there was a 6.5 percent decrease in the average number of persons filing new claims for unemployment compensation benefits and 12.1 percent drop in number of weeks claimed (insured unemployment). However, the above changes are much less impressive than for the twelve-month period ending August 1978. Over that twelve month period average employment increased by 8.2 percent while average unemployment decreased by 17 percent. Also, over the twelve month period ending August 1978 initial claims decreased by 24.2 percent and number of weeks claimed dropped by 29.2 percent.

SIMILARITIES IN RECOVERIES: The six Florida Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) that were hardest hit by the 1974-75 recession (in terms of highest unemployment rate) were Melbourne-Titusville-Cocoa, Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood, Miami, Fort Myers, West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, and Sarasota.

The main factor in the high unemployment rate of most of these areas was the speculative construction of 1972-73. Builders overestimated the future market demand and as a result, there was overbuilding of condominiums, houses and office buildings. In the Melbourne-Titusville-Cocoa SMSA, an area already depressed because of the phasing down of the aerospace industry, the recession made the situation worse.

CPS DATA* FOR FLORIDA AUGUST 1979

Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
3,833,600	3,600,800	232,800	6.1

*These data are primarily for use in allocation of money under various federal programs, including CETA. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

The same six areas that had the highest unemployment rates in the state during the recession seem to have made the greatest recovery during the years from 1975 to 1978. The decline of the annual average unemployment rate in each of the six areas was greater than or close to the state's decline of 5.6 percentage points. The six SMSA's also led the state in percent of nonagricultural employment growth over the same period. Nonfarm jobs grew by 33.1 percent in Fort Myers, 28.5 percent in Sarasota, 22.4 percent in West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, 20.9 percent in Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood, 17.1 percent in Melbourne-Titusville-Cocoa and 11.6 percent in the Miami SMSA. All of the six areas except Miami were above the state's 13.6 percent growth in annual average nonagricultural employment from 1975 to 1978.

The fastest growing industries in all six of the areas were manufacturing and construction. Tourism-related industries, trade and services also showed strong growth in all of the areas.

The areas are all located in Central or South Florida, which partially explains the fact that they were among the hardest hit by the recession. When the economy began to recover and people again started to migrate to Central and South Florida in large numbers, the areas again became the fastest growing in the state.

INTERPRETING THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (Last of a three-part series concerning the Consumer Price Index): The National Consumer Price Indexes for *Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers* and for *All Urban Consumers* have a 1967 reference base. That is, the price of a specific item in 1967 is entered as 100, and changes are indicated in relation to that figure. An index of 110 means there is a 10 percent increase in prices since the base period; similarly, an index of 90 means a 10 percent decrease. Movements of the index from one date to another can be expressed as changes in index points, but it is more useful to express the movements as percent changes. This is because index points are affected by the base period, while percent changes are not.

In the following table, Item A increased by half as many index points as Item B. Yet, because of the different base figures, both had the same percent change. Prices advanced at the same rate. On the other hand, Items B and C show the same change in index points, but the percent change is much greater for Item C because of its lower base figure.

	Item A	Item B	Item C
Year I.....	112.5	225.0	110.0
Year II.....	121.5	243.0	128.0
Change in Index Points.....	9.0	18.0	18.0
Percent Change.....	$\frac{9.0}{112.5}\times 100=8.0$	$\frac{18.0}{225.0}\times 100=8.0$	$\frac{18.0}{110.0}\times 100=16.4$

More information concerning the Consumer Price Index can be obtained from the regional office of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1371 Peachtree Street, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia 30309, Phone: 404/881-4418, or from the Office of Prices and Living Conditions, Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor, Washington, D. C. 20212. For copies of pertinent press releases or for BLS publications, write or call the BLS regional office.

Source: Revising the Consumer Price Index, Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor, 1978.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT DECLINES SEASONALLY: The total number of Floridians employed in nonagricultural jobs decreased slightly to 3,240 in August 1979. Monthly increases occurred in six of the eight major industry divisions, but these increases were offset by seasonal losses in government and wholesale and retail trade, causing the total number of nonfarm jobs to decline by 700. The drop during this same time in 1978 was 5,700 employees.

Manufacturing employment expanded by 4,000 (0.9 percent) in August. Much of this increase can be attributed to the fact that many hourly workers who took unpaid vacations in July returned to work in August. The durable goods manufacturing industries continued to show improvement with a 0.8 percent gain over the month and a 9.1 percent gain over the year. Except for the drop from June to July of this year, which was caused by vacations, durable goods manufacturing has shown a steady increase in employment all year. Machinery, except electrical and electronic equipment manufacturing showed the largest over-the-year improvements with gains of 16.0 percent and 18.9 percent, respectively. The nondurable goods industry division also experienced an over-the-month improvement. The largest rise in employment for nondurable goods, unexpectedly, was the 1,300 (2.7 percent) increase in food and kindred products. If normal patterns prevail we should see upturns in the food and kindred products industry for the remainder of the year.

The construction industry increased once again for the fourth consecutive month, reaching its highest level in nearly five years. There was an over-the-month gain of 2,200 construction workers and an increase of 17,600 workers during the past year. As in previous months of 1979, construction employment is still making most of its monthly gains in the special trade contracting sector of this industry.

Both finance, insurance and real estate and transportation and public utilities continued in the same upward trend they have maintained all year. Since January of 1979 these industries have averaged monthly increases of 1,800 and 1,100, respectively. The steady growth in finance, insurance and real estate and transportation and public utilities indicates that seasonal factors have very little influence on the employment in these industries.

Services showed a slight over-the-month increase of 300 while wholesale and retail trade posted a monthly decrease of 800. Health and business services were responsible for most of the gain in the services industry. Wholesale trade and the eating and drinking places suffered most of the losses that caused total trade to decline by 0.1 percent in August.

The most significant factor causing this monthly decrease in total nonagricultural employment was the expected continued decline in government employment, which dropped by 9,100. The largest part of this loss is accounted for by the usual decrease in employment at the local government level during the summer months. The continued layoffs of noninstructional personnel in education, the closing of summer schools, and the termination of many CETA summer jobs were the reasons for this decline in the government sector.

In general, there were no real surprises in this month's employment figures. Losses and gains were mixed among the published industries with government showing the largest loss (1.5 percent) of any of the major industry divisions.

HOURS AND EARNINGS UP: Both average weekly hours and average hourly earnings went up in August, making the average weekly earnings for Florida's manufacturing production workers $218.69--an increase of $2.69 (1.2 percent) over July and $12.05 (5.8 percent) over August 1978. All manufacturing industries except preserved fruits and vegetables, apparel and other textile products, and chemicals and allied products had higher weekly earnings than in July while only machinery except electrical, preserved fruits and vegetables, and apparel and other textile products had lower weekly earnings than in August 1978. In the durable goods industries, only fabricated metal products and instruments and related products had shorter workweeks this month. Stone, clay and glass products and primary metal industries had the only monthly drop in average hourly earnings. Lumber and wood products had the largest increases in both average weekly hours and average hourly earnings, going up 5.2 percent and 4.1 percent, respectively. Average weekly hours for all nondurable goods industries except apparel and other textile products and printing and publishing went down in August with the largest decrease (2.8 percent) being in chemicals and allied products which also had the biggest drop in average hourly earnings (down 1.8 percent). All manufacturing industries had yearly gains in average hourly earnings while only stone, clay and glass products, primary metal industries, tobacco manufacturers, and chemicals and allied products had longer workweeks than last year.

In the selected nonmanufacturing industries, banking had the largest monthly declines in both average weekly hours and hourly earnings--5.0 percent and 1.8 percent, respectively. The largest increase in average weekly hours was in nonmetallic minerals, except fuels (up 1.8 percent) while the largest jump in hourly earnings was in communication, except U.S. Postal Service, which rose 4.1 percent. All nonmanufacturing industries had higher weekly and hourly earnings than last year.

SPENDABLE EARNINGS: Spendable earnings for Florida's manufacturing production workers are as follows:

	August 1979	July 1979	August 1978
Gross Weekly Earnings	$218.69	$216.00*	$206.64
Spendable Earnings for:			
Workers with no dependents	177.00	175.15*	167.51
Married workers with three dependents filing joint returns	193.87	191.78*	182.92

*Revised.

Note: These figures reflect tax liabilities rather than the amounts actually withheld from paychecks.

LABOR TURNOVER: In general, the August 1979 manufacturing turnover rates were lower than those of a year ago. There were two exceptions to this--recalls, which gained slightly, and quits, which remained the same. The new hire rate compared with July 1979 was holding steady while the quit rate, expected to decline in a tight job market, jumped up almost one full point. Another indicator which would be up in a belt-tightening economy is the layoff rate, which dropped below the previous month as well as August 1978. The last time the layoff rate was this low was in January 1979.

For the first time this year the quit rate surpassed the new hire rate in the mining industry.

The new hire rates for durable goods manufacturing were evenly divided between gains and losses. From the previous month the largest increase was found in stone, clay and glass products and the steepest decline in lumber and wood products. Four industries which had current layoff rates in excess of ten per thousand were fabricated metal products, transportation equipment, furniture and fixtures, and lumber and wood products. Occasionally a high recall rate will partially offset a high layoff rate, as occurred in the lumber and wood products industry.

For the first time this year, the quit rate of the nondurable goods manufacturing segment exceeded the new hire rate. Every industry had an increase in its quit rate compared with July. There were not enough gains in new hires to balance those separations, despite the turnaround in the food and kindred products industry. The fact that this industry has not come back in the same degree as in past years might indicate that there are doubts as to the immediate direction of employment.

This public document was promulgated at an annual cost of $9,360.12, or $.31 per copy, to provide current state labor market data and an analysis of changes in the state economy as required under the terms of the cooperative agreement between the Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security and the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

BUSINESS INDICATORS: According to the latest seasonally adjusted index of total nonagricultural employment, Florida's economic activity showed a slight decline of 0.1 percent during August. Of the 19 published employment indexes 13 improved, five declined and one remained unchanged.

Government showed the largest decline of all the employment indexes (1.9 percent) while food and kindred products, a component of the manufacturing industry, made the greatest improvement during the month (4.2 percent). Transportation posted a 0.5 percent increase in its employment index and this makes it the only index to have made gains during every month of 1979. The construction employment index took a decline of 0.1 percent in August after having registered improvements for the past three months.

All seasonally adjusted indexes, except that of food and kindred products, are still above the indexes of August 1978. Transportation, construction and the firms classified as other nonmanufacturing have shown the greatest growth over the past 12 months, but all indexes seem to point to a strong yearly growth trend in nonagricultural employment.

STATE OF FLORIDA--BUSINESS INDICATORS

Business Indicator	August 1979	July 1979*	August 1978	Percent Change From July 1979	Percent Change From Aug. 1978	Percent Change Year-to-Date
Index of Employment: /1						
Total Nonag. Employment	131.1	131.2	125.7	- 0.1	+ 4.3	+ 4.7
Manufacturing	128.0	126.9	121.9	+ 0.9	+ 5.0	+ 7.5
Durable Goods	135.7	135.1	124.4	+ 0.4	+ 9.1	+11.0
Nondurable Goods	119.3	117.6	119.0	+ 1.4	+ 0.3	+ 3.3
Food & Kindred Prod.	116.5	111.8	120.6	+ 4.2	- 3.4	+ 4.0
Oth. Nondurable Goods	120.4	119.9	118.4	+ 0.4	+ 1.7	+ 3.0
Nonmanufacturing	131.6	131.9	126.4	- 0.2	+ 4.1	+ 4.2
Construction	98.6	98.7	91.1	- 0.1	+ 8.2	+ 9.5
Transportation	121.7	121.1	110.2	+ 0.5	+10.4	+ 6.6
Trade	128.3	128.3	126.0	0	+ 1.8	+ 2.3
Wholesale	125.6	126.6	119.2	- 0.8	+ 5.4	+ 5.1
Retail	129.1	128.8	127.8	+ 0.2	+ 1.0	+ 1.6
Eat. & Drink. Places	156.1	155.9	152.2	+ 0.1	+ 2.6	+ 3.5
Other	120.1	119.8	119.8	+ 0.3	+ 0.3	+ 0.8
Services	141.1	140.7	134.8	+ 0.3	+ 4.7	+ 4.7
Hotels & oth. Lodging	122.1	119.5	116.2	+ 2.2	+ 5.1	+ 2.6
Other	144.0	143.9	137.6	+ 0.1	+ 4.7	+ 4.9
Government	141.6	144.3	139.1	- 1.9	+ 1.8	+ 2.0
Other Nonmfg. /2	138.1	136.8	126.8	+ 1.0	+ 8.9	+ 8.1
Unemployment Comp:						
Initial Claims	30,239	45,899	31,359	-34.1	- 3.6	- 4.1
Weeks Claimed	304,416	266,182	315,846	+14.4	- 3.6	- 6.4
Gross Sales /3	$8,971,303,397	$12,430,973,750	$7,368,789,302	-27.8	+21.8	+18.9
Sales, Use Tax Coll. /3	$ 167,408,858	$ 177,897,825	$ 143,699,704	- 5.9	+16.5	+16.7
New Incorporations /4	4,175	3,945	3,666	+ 5.8	+13.9	+17.0
Total U.C. Payments	$ 14,498,694	$ 10,916,644	$ 13,111,631	+32.8	+10.6	- 4.6

1/ 1972=100. This index has been seasonally adjusted.
2/ Mining, Communication, Electric, Gas and Sanitary Services, and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate
3/ Source: Florida Department of Revenue. Remitted in designated month for preceding month. Monthly totals for gross sales are neither complete nor strictly comparable from month to month due to the variation in the number of firms reporting this item.
4/ Office of the Secretary of State
* Revised

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS
FLORIDA
(Prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

	EMPLOYMENT (In Thousands of Employees)			CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM:			
	August 1979	July 1979*	August 1978	MONTH AGO NO.	MONTH AGO PER-CENT	YEAR AGO NO.	YEAR AGO PER-CENT
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT /1	3,240.3	3,241.0	3,104.8	- 0.7	**	+135.5	+ 4.4
MANUFACTURING	444.4	440.4	422.7	+ 4.0	+ 0.9	+ 21.7	+ 5.1
Durable Goods	255.0	252.9	233.8	+ 2.1	+ 0.8	+ 21.2	+ 9.1
Lumber & Wood Products	22.0	21.9	21.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.5	+ 0.4	+ 1.9
Furniture & Fixtures	9.8	9.4	10.0	+ 0.4	+ 4.3	- 0.2	- 2.0
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	22.5	22.4	21.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.4	+ 0.7	+ 3.2
Primary Metal Industries	3.8	3.8	4.2	0	0	- 0.4	- 9.5
Fabricated Metal Products	34.1	34.6	32.6	- 0.5	- 1.4	+ 1.5	+ 4.6
Machinery, except Electrical	31.2	30.6	26.9	+ 0.6	+ 2.0	+ 4.3	+16.0
Electrical & Electronic Equipment	66.6	65.6	56.0	+ 1.0	+ 1.5	+ 10.6	+18.9
Transportation Equipment	45.5	45.1	41.6	+ 0.4	+ 0.9	+ 3.9	+ 9.4
Instruments & Related Products	12.0	11.9	11.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.8	+ 0.5	+ 4.3
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	7.5	7.6	7.6	- 0.1	- 1.3	- 0.1	- 1.3
Nondurable Goods	189.4	187.5	188.9	+ 1.9	+ 1.0	+ 0.5	+ 0.3
Food & Kindred Products	49.1	47.8	50.8	+ 1.3	+ 2.7	- 1.7	- 3.3
Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	11.5	11.6	9.5	- 0.1	- 0.9	+ 2.0	+21.1
Tobacco Manufactures	2.2	2.2	2.6	0	0	- 0.4	-15.4
Apparel & other Textile Products	31.0	30.5	33.2	+ 0.5	+ 1.6	- 2.2	- 6.6
Paper & Allied Products	16.5	16.8	16.1	- 0.3	- 1.8	+ 0.4	+ 2.5
Printing & Publishing	35.5	35.6	33.8	- 0.1	- 0.3	+ 1.7	+ 5.0
Chemicals & Allied Products	27.4	27.4	26.7	0	0	+ 0.7	+ 2.6
Other Nondurable Goods /2	27.7	27.2	25.7	+ 0.5	+ 1.8	+ 2.0	+ 7.8
MINING	9.8	9.7	9.3	+ 0.1	+ 1.0	+ 0.5	+ 5.4
Nonmetallic Minerals, except Fuels	8.6	8.6	8.2	0	0	+ 0.4	+ 4.9
Phosphate Rock	5.6	5.6	5.4	0	0	+ 0.2	+ 3.7
CONSTRUCTION	233.8	231.6	216.2	+ 2.2	+ 0.9	+ 17.2	+ 8.1
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES, EXC. U.S. POSTAL SERVICE	207.8	207.1	190.4	+ 0.7	+ 0.3	+ 17.4	+ 9.1
Transportation	118.8	118.5	107.6	+ 0.3	+ 0.3	+ 11.2	+10.4
Railroad Transportation	11.7	11.7	11.6	0	0	+ 0.1	+ 0.9
Local & Interurban Passenger Transport	7.3	7.5	7.0	- 0.2	- 2.7	+ 0.3	+ 4.3
Trucking & Warehousing	39.3	39.4	33.8	- 0.1	- 0.3	+ 5.5	+16.3
Transportation by Air	37.5	37.2	34.6	+ 0.3	+ 0.8	+ 2.9	+ 8.4
Communication exc. U.S. Postal Service	63.6	63.2	58.6	+ 0.4	+ 0.6	+ 5.0	+ 8.5
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	25.4	25.4	24.2	0	0	+ 1.2	+ 5.0

(continued)

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS
FLORIDA
(Prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

	EMPLOYMENT (In Thousands of Employees)			CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM:			
				MONTH AGO		YEAR AGO	
	August 1979	July 1979*	August 1978	NO.	PER-CENT	NO.	PER-CENT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	810.7	811.5	795.8	- 0.8	- 0.1	+14.9	+ 1.9
Wholesale Trade	173.7	174.9	164.8	- 1.2	- 0.7	+ 8.9	+ 5.4
Wholesale Trade Durable Goods	101.8	102.2	96.4	- 0.4	- 0.4	+ 5.4	+ 5.6
Wholesale Trade Nondurable Goods	71.9	72.7	68.4	- 0.8	- 1.1	+ 3.5	+ 5.1
Retail Trade	637.0	636.6	631.0	+ 0.4	+ 0.1	+ 6.0	+ 1.0
Building and Garden Supplies	30.1	30.0	27.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.3	+ 2.5	+ 9.1
General Merchandise Stores	99.1	98.5	101.4	+ 0.6	+ 0.6	- 2.3	- 2.3
Food Stores	101.4	101.2	100.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.2	+ 1.2	+ 1.2
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	78.7	79.0	83.1	- 0.3	- 0.4	- 4.4	- 5.3
Apparel & Accessory Stores	36.1	35.4	34.5	+ 0.7	+ 2.0	+ 1.6	+ 4.6
Furniture & Home Furnishings	31.4	31.1	29.4	+ 0.3	+ 1.0	+ 2.0	+ 6.8
Eating & Drinking Places	189.5	191.2	184.8	- 1.7	- 0.9	+ 4.7	+ 2.5
Miscellaneous Retail	70.7	70.2	70.0	+ 0.5	+ 0.7	+ 0.7	+ 1.0
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	241.8	239.9	220.5	+ 1.9	+ 0.8	+21.3	+ 9.7
Banking	54.2	53.8	49.8	+ 0.4	+ 0.7	+ 4.4	+ 8.8
Credit Agencies other than Banks	36.8	36.5	32.3	+ 0.3	+ 0.8	+ 4.5	+13.9
Insurance Carriers	41.3	41.3	41.0	0	0	+ 0.3	+ 0.7
SERVICES /3	702.8	702.5	671.1	+ 0.3	**	+31.7	+ 4.7
Hotels & other Lodging Places	77.4	77.6	73.6	- 0.2	- 0.3	+ 3.8	+ 5.2
Personal Services	38.6	38.8	40.6	- 0.2	- 0.5	- 2.0	- 4.9
Health Services	190.5	189.6	178.3	+ 0.9	+ 0.5	+12.2	+ 6.8
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	589.2	598.3	578.8	- 9.1	- 1.5	+10.4	+ 1.8
Total Federal Government	85.1	86.5	85.8	- 1.4	- 1.6	- 0.7	- 0.8
Total State Government	118.9	118.9	114.2	0	0	+ 4.7	+ 4.1
Total Local Government	385.2	392.9	378.8	- 7.7	- 2.0	+ 6.4	+ 1.7

1/ All industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salaried workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month, with the exception of federal employment for the Department of Defense, which is on an end-of-month basis. Proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic workers and military personnel of the armed forces are excluded. All data are adjusted to first quarter 1978 benchmark levels.

2/ Includes textile mill products, petroleum and coal products, rubber and plastics products not elsewhere classified, and leather and leather products.

3/ Includes a miscellaneous group of agricultural service establishments and establishments not elsewhere classified.

* Revised

** Less than .05%

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING
AND SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES /1
FLORIDA

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	August 1979	July 1979*	August 1978	August 1979	July 1979*	August 1978	August 1979	July 1979*	August 1978
ALL MANUFACTURING /1	$218.69	$216.00	$206.64	40.2	40.0	41.0	$5.44	$5.40	$5.04
Durable Goods	226.64	220.89	216.32	40.4	39.8	41.6	5.61	5.55	5.20
Lumber & Wood Prod.	187.50	171.29	173.60	38.5	36.6	39.5	4.87	4.68	4.40
Furniture & Fixtures	177.45	170.70	169.73	39.0	37.6	40.8	4.55	4.54	4.16
Stone, Clay & Glass	249.43	245.59	236.83	44.7	43.7	44.6	5.58	5.62	5.31
Primary Metal Ind.	248.14	243.39	206.57	42.2	40.7	41.9	5.88	5.98	4.93
Fabricated Metal	233.04	230.01	211.87	40.6	41.0	41.3	5.74	5.61	5.13
Machinery, except Electrical	226.94	226.55	242.97	39.4	39.4	44.5	5.76	5.75	5.46
Electric and Electronic Equipment	217.65	207.69	208.06	39.5	37.9	40.4	5.51	5.48	5.15
Transportation Equip.	281.26	272.14	263.54	41.0	40.8	41.7	6.86	6.67	6.32
Instruments & Related Products	196.25	189.37	177.94	40.8	40.9	41.0	4.81	4.63	4.34
Nondurable Goods	209.60	210.77	199.58	40.0	40.3	40.4	5.24	5.23	4.94
Food & Kindred Prods.	208.15	206.92	205.03	39.8	40.1	42.1	5.23	5.16	4.87
Preserved Fruits and Vegetables	184.80	187.59	186.17	38.5	39.0	43.6	4.80	4.81	4.27
Tobacco Manufactures	153.09	148.97	133.55	37.8	38.1	35.9	4.05	3.91	3.72
Apparel and other Textiles	126.02	127.04	127.70	35.2	34.9	36.8	3.58	3.64	3.47
Paper & Allied Prods.	313.48	313.17	310.93	43.6	43.8	46.2	7.19	7.15	6.73
Printing & Publishing	222.64	218.52	219.65	37.8	37.1	38.4	5.89	5.89	5.72
Chemicals and Allied Products	284.60	296.17	261.21	42.1	43.3	41.2	6.76	6.84	6.34
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	290.19	285.57	260.16	51.0	50.1	48.0	5.69	5.70	5.42
Phosphate Rock	305.10	308.44	281.01	43.4	44.0	43.5	7.03	7.01	6.46
COMMUNICATION	322.18	304.91	304.50	41.2	40.6	42.0	7.82	7.51	7.25
ELECTRIC, GAS & SANITARY SERVICES	321.64	326.56	296.61	42.1	42.3	41.6	7.64	7.72	7.13
BANKING	148.96	159.60	139.76	38.0	40.0	38.5	3.92	3.99	3.63

1/ These average earnings are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect changes in premium pay for overtime and late shift work as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates. Estimates are for all full-time production and related workers who are employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. The estimated number of production workers for August 1979 was 301,240 for manufacturing; 6,703 for nonmetallic mining and quarrying; 49,988 for communication; 19,610 for electric, gas and sanitary services and 42,678 for banking.

* Revised

LABOR TURNOVER IN MANUFACTURING AND MINING /1
FLORIDA
(per 100 employees)

	ACCESSION RATE									SEPARATION RATE								
	TOTAL			NEW HIRE			RECALL			TOTAL			QUIT			LAYOFF		
	Aug. 1979	July 1979	Aug. 1978	Aug. 1979	July 1979	Aug. 1978	Aug. 1979	July 1979	Aug. 1978	Aug. 1979	July 1979	Aug. 1978	Aug. 1979	July 1979	Aug. 1978	Aug. 1979	July 1979	Aug. 1978
ALL MANUFACTURING /1	5.8	* 6.2	6.6	4.8	* 4.8	5.8	0.8	* 1.2	0.6	6.1	* 5.9	6.6	4.3	* 3.4	4.3	0.7	* 1.2	0.9
Durable Goods	6.0	6.6	6.4	5.1	4.9	5.8	0.6	1.4	0.4	6.2	5.5	6.5	4.0	3.4	4.1	0.9	0.7	1.0
Lumber & Wood Prods.	7.6	9.6	9.7	6.2	8.8	8.8	1.1	0.8	0.9	9.0	9.4	10.0	5.9	6.0	6.5	1.3	1.0	1.4
Furniture & Fixtures	5.5	6.3	10.1	5.3	6.1	9.6	0.2	0.1	0.4	6.7	7.5	8.5	4.3	4.9	6.6	1.4	0.5	0.1
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	6.7	6.0	6.4	6.5	5.5	6.3	0.1	0.2	**	7.4	5.0	6.9	5.1	3.0	4.1	0.4	0.6	0.6
Fabricated Metal	7.3	6.5	7.4	6.6	5.9	6.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	9.5	7.4	7.3	6.6	5.3	5.0	1.9	1.1	0.9
Machinery, except Elec.	5.4	5.7	6.7	5.2	5.4	6.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	5.4	4.7	5.8	4.3	3.5	4.2	**	0.1	0.3
Electrical & Electronic Equip.	5.3	4.2	4.0	4.2	3.4	3.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	4.1	3.7	3.3	2.7	2.0	2.3	0.3	0.7	0.1
Transportation Equip	5.9	10.6	7.3	4.9	4.1	6.5	0.7	6.2	0.6	5.9	4.7	7.3	2.3	2.5	4.3	1.6	1.0	1.6
Instruments & Related Products	4.2	5.0	4.1	2.9	4.5	3.9	1.1	0.1	0.1	5.1	6.0	4.9	4.1	3.2	4.0	0.5	0.5	0.1
Nondurable Goods	5.5	5.8	6.6	4.3	4.8	5.7	1.1	0.9	0.8	5.9	6.3	6.5	4.6	3.3	4.5	0.5	1.9	0.7
Food & Kindred Prods.	8.7	7.9	11.3	6.0	6.6	9.2	2.7	1.3	2.1	7.0	9.7	9.9	5.1	4.6	6.9	0.7	3.7	0.7
Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	6.0	8.7	7.1	3.8	6.0	6.1	2.2	2.7	0.9	7.6	14.4	11.9	3.6	4.7	5.9	2.8	8.1	1.2
Apparel and Other Textiles	4.4	6.3	5.3	3.0	4.5	4.5	1.4	1.8	0.6	5.1	6.0	5.9	4.0	2.6	3.2	0.3	2.3	.9
Paper & Allied Prods.	3.5	2.6	3.4	2.5	2.2	2.3	0.9	0.2	1.0	4.7	3.1	3.0	2.1	1.7	1.9	1.0	0.5	0.4
Printing & Publishing	4.9	5.7	4.4	4.5	5.1	4.3	0.4	0.5	0.1	6.1	4.6	4.4	5.8	3.1	3.4	**	0.5	0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	2.9	2.3	3.1	2.5	2.2	2.8	0.2	**	0.1	4.1	3.1	2.8	3.1	1.6	1.9	0.1	0.8	**
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	3.7	2.4	3.0	3.2	2.0	2.8	0.5	0.2	0.1	4.7	2.6	3.8	3.6	1.8	2.1	**	**	**

1/ All industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. The rates are based on accessions and separations for the entire calendar month.

* Revised
** Rate less than 0.05%

STATE OF FLORIDA

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

TALLAHASSEE 32304

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED
FIRST CLASS MAIL

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY MAIL
LAB 449

Labor Market Information